THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9212. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1780.

AT a General Meeting of the Incorporations of MARY's CHAPEL, the following Congratulatory Letter to Mr MILLER, the newly elected Member, was unanimously agreed to.

(C O P Y.)

Mary's Chapel, 16th September 1780.

SIR,

IT gives the utmoſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the United Incorporations of Mary's Chapel, that you have this day been elected as the Repreſentative of this Metropolis in Parliament.

The members of the Corporation muſt ſincerely congratulate you on this occaſion, and moſt heartily wiſh you all health and happineſs in the diſcharge of your duty. And if they may be allowed to judge from appearances, they have no doubt that the reciprocal connection betwixt you and your conſtituents will be productive of conſequences honourable to both, and conducive to the intereſt and welfare of the Britiſh conſtitution.

We, in name, and by the unanimous authority of a General Meeting, beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves, with all reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obed'ent,
and moſt humble ſervants,
FRANCIS BRODIE, D.
WILLIAM GOVAN, junior, D.

Edinburgh, September 14. 1780.

AT a General Meeting of the Incorporation of FLESHERS, a motion was made to return the warmeſt thanks thanks to DEACON GREGOR DRUMMOND, for the independent and truly manly part he had acted in every ſtep of the preſent critical conteſt for a Repreſentative from this City to the enſuing Parliament, and for his firm attachment to the honour and true intereſt of the Incorporations of this City, whoſe great object is to ſtrengthen, at this critical period, the rights and dignity of Great Britain, in oppoſition to her numerous enemies, and that factious and turbulent party who have attempted to diſtract his Majeſty's Councils, and thereby to bring ruin on our country.

Which motion was agreed to, and thanks returned to GREGOR DRUMMOND accordingly; and the Incorporation appointed this their reſolution to be immediately inſerted in all the public news-papers of this city.

Extracted by
WALTER ROSS, Clerk.

GOLDSMITHS-HALL, *Edinburgh, Sept.* 16. 1780.

AT a Meeting of the Incorporation of GOLDSMITHS of the City of Edinburgh, a motion was made to return the ſincere thanks of this Incorporation to Mr William Davie goldſmith in Edinburgh, their Deacon for the preceding year, and to Mr James Craig, preſent Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh, for their manly and ſpirited conduct during the preſent conteſt for a Member to repreſent this City in Parliament; and for the firm, ſteady ſupport which they have given at this critical time to their fellow citizens, who, as friends to legal government, have thought it their duty to exert their beſt endeavours to ſuppreſs that ſpirit of oppoſition and faction, which has of late prevailed through the nation, and to which many of our national misfortunes may be juſtly aſcribed.

The meeting unanimouſly approve of this motion, and offer their moſt ſincere thanks to Deacon Davie, and to Convener Craig accordingly: And appoint this minute to be engroſſed in the books of the Incorporation; and inſerted in all the Edinburgh news-papers.

Extracted from the records of the Incorporation, by
SAM. MITCHELSON, jun.

Edin. Sept. 16. 1780.

THE Corporation of TAILORS, at their General Meeting this day, having taken into conſideration the proceedings reſpecting the choice of a Repreſentative for this city in Parliament, did unanimouſly vote their thanks to Deacon WILLIAM GRANT, for the juſt, liberal, firm, and ſteady part he had taken during that conteſt, which had given them the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, and fulfilled their very ardent wiſhes and deſires. They rejoiced to obſerve ſo great an unanimity amongſt the Free Trades, in concurring to put the repreſentation of the metropolis of North Britain in Parliament on a footing ſo highly praiſe-worthy of themſelves, and advantageous to their country: And hoped the ÆRA was faſt approaching when the Trades in this city ſhould have that freedom in the election of their reſpective Deacons, which they have ſo long, though hitherto in vain, ſtruggled for: And appointed an extract hereof to be inſerted in the Edinburgh news-papers.

DAVID MURRAY, Clerk.

Edinburgh, 16th September 1780.

AT a General Meeting of the Incorporation of WEBSTERS in Edinburgh, a motion was made, That their warmeſt thanks be given to Mr JOHN CRAIG, their preſent Deacon, for his ſteady and uniform conduct for theſe two years paſt he has repreſented the Incorporation in Council, eſpecially in the preſent conteſt for a Member to repreſent this City in Parliament, in oppoſing *a ſet of men who have always ſhewn themſelves enemies to the independence of the citizens at large, and to the freedom of election* in the trades of Edinburgh in particular: Which motion was unanimouſly approved of by the Meeting, and their thanks immediately given to Mr Craig. The motion appointed to be ingroſſed in the minutes, and publiſhed in the Edinburgh news-papers.

Extracted from the record by
J. PATISON, Clk.

Edin. Sept. 16. 1780.

THE Merchants, Shop-keepers, and Inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh take this opportunity of returning their warmeſt thanks to the Deacons of the different Incorporations of this City, for the independent and truly manly part they have acted in every ſtep of the preſent critical conteſt, in the election of a member of Parliament, and for the deſire they have ſhown to ſupport his Majeſty's meaſures, and to maintain the rights and dignities of Great Britain, in oppoſition to her numerous enemies. The Merchants, &c. think their brethren the Deacons entitled to greater applauſe, on account of their exemplary behaviour at this election, an occaſion which uſed formerly to give riſe to much idleneſs and diſſipation; for their ſpending the day in working at their different trades, and going home ſoberly at night to their reſpective families; not aſſociating with the great folks who uſually ſolicit them upon ſuch occaſions, nor repairing to Fortune's, the Archers Hall, nor other taverns, and cauſing ſuch a clutter to be made in procuring matreſſes, night-caps, and other conveniencies, for their reſiding night and day, ſleeping and awake, in the Archers Hall, or others of theſe taverns; and acceſs being refuſed to their friends when cooped up there, as was formerly practiſed upon ſuch occaſions, all tending to the ruin of the Trades in their health and induſtry. The Merchants think it their duty farther to inform the Deacons, that this exemplary behaviour has made ſuch impreſſion upon them, that they are ſeriouſly thinking about relieving the Trades of that odious reſtriction, the ſhortening of the leets, ſo that the Trades may enjoy a greater ſhare of uncontrouled power in managing the affairs of this city.

VOX POPULI.

TO THE GENTLEMEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY of BERWICK.

AS the Election of a Member to repreſent this County in the enſuing Parliament is fixed by the ſheriff for the 21ſt inſtant, SIR JOHN PATERSON intreats the honour of the attendance of his Friends at Greenlaw on that day, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock: And hopes the ſhortneſs of the time will plead his excuſe for not making a perſonal application to them for that purpoſe.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury

SIR,

READING in your Paper an Account of the Proceedings relative to the Election of a Member of Parliament, I confeſs I was ſomewhat ſtruck with the Conduct of ſome of the Parties concerned; and could not help reflecting upon the different Motives that might induce a Candidate to purſue with that Eagerneſs which is ſometimes obſervable, the object of his Wiſhes.—I conſidered ſome as ſpurred to the Conteſt by Hopes of indulging their Vanity in Diſplaying their oratorial Powers to Advantage; others led on by more ambitious Views; ſome as thinking a Seat in Parliament confers Honour, tho' the Perſon who occupies it does no more than merely *fill it up*; and a few (perhaps) deſirous of aſſiſting their Country upon Principles purely honeſt and independent.—I then endeavoured to enter into the Views of the *Electors*.—I eaſily diſcovered what they *ought* to be—but as to what they in general *are*, I was ſo puzzled, that I really fell aſleep, with your Paper in my Hand, before I could come to any Concluſion. My Imagination being thus relieved from the Fetters of the Senſes, I made a conſiderable Progreſs in my Enquiries, and had the Pleaſure of dreaming very ſatisfactory Solutions;—In ſhort, I made a Trip immediately to the Shades, in order to diſcover *Truth*, who (as I was credibly informed) had fled there, and was witneſs, upon my Arrival, to a very curious Dialogue. If you think it will entertain any of your waking Readers, you are welcome to inſert it;—and you may believe, it is as much to be depended on, though but a Dream, as many Things that have lately appeared upon the ſame Subject. I am *now*, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
BROAD AWAKE.

SCENE—*The* SHADES.

MINOS *and* CHARON.

CHARON. In ſhort, Sir, theſe damn'd *Electors* have almoſt killed me—no Waterman at *Blackfryars* was ever ply'd *half* ſo hard—and ſince I am obliged to work double Tides I am reſolved to be paid double Wages; otherwiſe, Sir, d'ye mark me, I'll *reſign*.

MINOS. What can you complain of?

CHARON. Complain of! why, hard Labour: If you was but to ſee the Cargoes of *Voters* I have brought over, only ſince the Diſſolution of the Britiſh Parliament, it would aſtoniſh you!—and then ſuch pamper'd, fat, *heavy* Scoundrels—zounds, Sir, half a dozen of them would ſink any Boat in the World—no Water but *Styx* would bear up ſuch Loads of Iniquity.

VOTERS *without*.—Boat! Boat!

CHARON. D'ye hear Sir!——Peace, ye ſtuff'd Villains.——Well, Sir, what do you ſay to my Demand?

MINOS. Go to your Boat, and you ſhall be ſatisfied.—[*Exit.* CHARON.] Is it, indeed, poſſible that the Election of theſe Senators can ſend ſo many People out of the World?—I find then my Brethren and I ſhall have a long Aſſize of it.—Ho! ATROPOS!—bid our Colleagues RHADAMANTHUS and ÆACUS attend us in the *Field of* TRUTH; Diſpatch a *Harpy* to keep the Court clear of improper Perſons, and let the *Furies* be ready to execute our immediate Commands.——Well, Sir, who are you?

Firſt VOTER. A Citizen.

MINOS. What have you to ſay for yourſelf?

VOTER. Nothing; I never ſpeak upon theſe Occaſions—my *Wife* ſpeaks *for* me.

ÆACUS (*to* MINOS.) The Fellow thinks you are *canvaſſing*.—Woman, what have you to ſay for your Huſband, and yourſelf? He is charged with having broke his Oath, and you are included in the Indictment as being the Cauſe of it.

WIFE. Pleaſe your Honour, my Huſband was as honeſt a Man as any in the whole Pariſh; he uſed to attend Church twice every Sunday, beſide Prayers on bye Days; and as for his breaking an Oath, I defy the Devil himſelf, an pleaſe your Worſhips, to prove it.

ÆACUS. There's no Occaſion for Witneſſes--ſpeak the Truth!—On what Account had your Huſband the *Five hundred Pounds* he received thro' your Hands?

WIFE. O dear your Honour, that was a Preſent to *me*.—You muſt know, our Member of Parliament, (who is a very handſome Man) called in to ſee me; and ſo, after Tea, out of Regard to my Huſband, he muſt needs give me a kiſs, forſooth—and while he was doing ſo, he thruſt the Note into my Handkerchief;—and finding him ſo very civil, when he was gone I told my Husband, I thought he was as proper a man for a Member as another.

MINOS. And ſo you had the Conſcience to take *Five hundred Pounds* for *a ſingle Kiſs*—O Brothers, what theſe Women are!—Take her away.

WIFE. Hear me, I beſeech ye—I *forgot* to tell your Honours that——

MINOS. Away with her—and her *Dupe* together.

VOTER. O Wife—to be cuckolded, and damn'd into the Bargain, is too much!—

Second VOTER. My Lords, I find I am brought here to anſwer a Charge of Bribery and Corruption—upon which I beg to be heard.

ÆACUS. You ſeem very ready to defend yourſelf: What are you?

VOTER. A Lawyer; and I believe, without Vanity, as good a one as any at your Lordſhip's Bar.

ÆACUS. You are very *confident*, Friend.

VOTER. 'Tis owing to the Juſtice of my Cauſe, my Lord.—As the Caſe is ſo clear, I ſhall be ſhort in my Defence—In the firſt Place, I acknowledge the *Bribery*.——

All the JUDGES. How!——

VOTER—Which I juſtify thus: Firſt, It is what every Body yields to. Now if it were a CRIME, *every Body* would *not* yield to it: But as every Body *does* yield to it, there can be *no Harm* in it.

ÆACUS. Very ingenious, indeed!

VOTER. Secondly,—The Candidate has doubtleſs *intereſted* Views in obtaining my Vote. Now as he is to raiſe his Reputation or *aſſiſt his Fortune* by *my* VOTE, it is but juſt that *my Fortune* ſhould be *improved* by *his* ELECTION.

MINOS. Go on, Sir.

VOTER. And, thirdly,—*I* lay it down as a Certainty, that the Member will *ſell himſelf*, and conſequently *his Conſtituents*, the Moment a *proper* Opportunity offers: Therefore, as I know I muſt be *ſold* at all Events, I think it moſt honourable to *diſpoſe* of *myſelf*—which, beſides, leaves me nothing to reproach *him* with.

MINOS. Suppoſing this Logic to be juſt,—how do you abſolve yourſelf from the ſolemn *Oath* you have taken?

VOTER. Why, my Lord, by *common Uſage* and *Practice*. We uſe a Set of unimportant Phraſes in our common Converſation—ſuch as "*Gad curſe me*," or, "*the Devil fetch me*"—but nobody lays any Account on them, any more than on "HEAV'N HELP ME:" They are *Words of Courſe*, and nobody (that knows any Thing) pays any Regard to 'em.

MINOS. Here conduct this Gentleman to *Tartarus*, and give him the hotteſt Corner of it—as *a Thing of Courſe*.——Well, Sir, what have *you* to ſay in Defence of taking Bribes?

Iriſh VOTER. Faith and I never *did* take one.—I tould our Member when he ax'd for my Vote, O by my Soul, ſays I, Paddy ſhall never take a *Bribe*;—and he was ſo *plas'd* at it, that he *gave me* THREE HUNDRED POUNDS for my INTEGRITY.

ÆACUS. And you voted for him *afterwards*?

VOTER. To be ſure—I cou'd'nt be *ungrateful*.

MINOS. I hardly know whether this Fellow is moſt arch or ſimple—ſet him aſide for the preſent.——Here is one, who, if the Demureneſs of his Looks may be truſted, is an *honeſt* Voter.

Fourth VOTER. Your Lordſhip is not deceived: I am, or was, the Head of a Corporation, and obtained, for my Conduct, the Name of *the conſcientious Voter*.

MINOS. How did you deſerve that Title?

VOTER. There were three Candidates for our Borough; each of whom applied to me for my Vote. In the Courſe of their *Attendance* at my Houſe, one of them preſented my *Wife* (who promiſed to uſe *her* Intereſt with *me*) with a Bank Note of *Five hundred Pounds*; and another of the Candidates, juſt at the ſame Time, upon a Promiſe of the ſame Nature from my *Daughter*, perſuaded *her* to accept of a Bill for the *ſame Sum*.

MINOS. How did you act?

VOTER. The Moment I was convinced they had received the Bribes, to ſhew the two Gentlemen my Diſapprobation of their Conduct,—I went and gave my Vote to the *third*.

MINOS. And what did you do with the Money preſented to your Wife and Daughter?

VOTER. Seized on it, as a Reward for my *Conſcientiouſneſs*.

MINOS. You received nothing, then, from the third Candidate?

VOTER. Pray, my Lord, excuſe me.——

MINOS. Speak, Sir!

VOTER. Then, to confeſs the Truth—I touch'd *him* for Five hundred TOO.

MINOS. Away with this *conſcientious* Rogue, and give him the ſevereſt Puniſhment in Hell.——Who comes here?

Drunken VOTER.—(Singing). *Puſh about the briſk Glaſs*—Keep it up—Yoics!—Fox for ever!

MINOS. Here's a Beaſt, whoſe Ideas even Death can't ſober—Well, Fellow, who are you?

VOTER. Who are you!—As good a Man as you, I hope—I—I—I'm a Citizen of Weſtminſter—that is, I—was.—We kept it up—dam—me!——*Charles and I* knock'd the Claret about—damn the Claret, I believe it was that kill'd me.—I never could ſtomach any Thing *French*.——

MINOS. What d'ye think of French *Gold*?—How much Money did you receive for your Vote?

VOTER. Not a Farthing.

MINOS. Speak the Truth!

VOTER. Not a Teſter, upon my Honour—*for I died* A WEEK *before the* ELECTION.

MINOS. Take and drench this Patriot in the *Styx*, and then bring him back,—I muſt examine him further.—In the mean time, the Court is adjourned.

I followed the Judges out of Court, and overheard their Remarks upon the Cauſes they had determined.—It was agreed on all hands that they cou'd not recollect a Seſſion when there was ſo little Opportunity of Acquittal; and MINOS added, "To be ſure, if we are to look upon theſe Creatures as a Specimen of the Nation they come from, they muſt needs be a very extraordinary people,—who can venture to place a Confidence in Men, as Guardians of their *Liberty*, to whom they prove themſelves, at the ſame moment, fit only to be SLAVES."

EDIN. SEPT. 18. 1780.

THE HADDINGTON FLY COACHES continue to ſet out every lawful day, from John Colſton's at Mrs Wardrope, back of the Croſs-well, Edinburgh; and from James Fairbairns and Robert Rougheads Haddington; each paſſenger to Two Shillings and Sixpence; and uptake paſſingers on the road to 2d. per mile.

From the London Papers, Sept. 14.

LONDON.

Yesterday, soon after eleven o'clock, his Majesty arrived from Windsor at St James's, where he had a levee for the first time since the dissolution of the late parliament; the levee broke up soon after two o'clock. The Earl of Sandwich, Lords North and Hillsborough, and the Right Hon. Mr Charles Jenkinson, had separate audiences in the closet, which detained the King till near six o'clock, when he returned to Windsor.

Yesterday a new ambassador from the court of Portugal was introduced to his Majesty, to deliver his credentials, and was graciously received.

Yesterday Sir Henry Calder, who arrived on Monday last from the island of St Lucia, waited on his Majesty at St James's, and had the honour of a long conference.

A number of promotions are expected to take place at St James's to-morrow.

Colonel Fullarton is raising the men for another battalion, the whole of his regiment having been drafted to fill up the several corps sent abroad, excepting the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who are now employed in recruiting to fill up the places of those gone.

Advice was yesterday received from Madeira, that the Ramilies man of war, Capt Montray, and the Southampton man of war, Capt Garnier, both from Portsmouth, with the following ships from London, are got safe in there, viz. the Brigantine, Seward, the Peggy, Kingston, for Jamaica; the Industry, Harris, for Barbadoes; the British Queen, Hodge, and the ship Baltimore; which escaped the French and Spanish squadrons on the 9th of August.

Yesterday an express arrived from Bristol, with advice, that the Prudent Sally, Walch, and the Fanny, Richards, both from Barbadoes, are safe arrived there, being part of the homeward-bound Leeward-Island fleet, and that the rest were left well in the channel.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Lisbon, by which we are informed, that two large French ships from St Domingo to France, have been sent in there by Commodore Johnstone's squadron.

An express arrived this morning with an account that the grand fleet, which sailed from St Helen's on Tuesday morning, were left all well yesterday off Torbay.

The grand fleet have received positive orders not to return to Portsmouth until the homeward bound East and West India, and likewise the Carolina fleets, are arrived; and they have taken in a sufficient quantity of provisions for that purpose.

The Enterprize privateer of London, Captain Eden, has taken in the North seas the Revenge, of 12 guns and 50 men, loaded with 130 hogsheads of tobacco, bound from Baltimore in Maryland, to Amsterdam. This vessel sailed in company with eleven others from Hampton in Virginia the beginning of August, all bound to Amsterdam, and going north about. A great number of letters and papers were taken on board this ship, which contain very interesting intelligence; but none of them are yet let out to the public, they being sent up by express from Capt. Eden, from Penzance to the Admiralty.

The Three Sisters, Capt. Stapleton, bound from Lynn to London, laden with butter, wheat, and flour, is taken by a French privateer, just off Aldborough, and sent for France. Two of the crew escaped in the boat, and got on shore.

Advice is received from St Kitt's, that a Spanish ship, of about 500 tons, from Bilbou, laden with provisions, wine, &c. for the use of the Spanish fleet, was taken by two of Admiral Rodney's cruizers, and sent in there.

Advice is received from Kinsale, that several of the homeward-bound West India fleet are put in there.

Letters from Barbadoes say, that the weather has been very unfavourable, and that provisions would have been scarce, had it not been for the great number of prizes sent in there, from which they were well supplied with every necessary that was wanted.

This morning an express arrived from Portsmouth with advice, that on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning passed by there, for the Downs, the Actæon and Squirrel men of war, and two armed ships, with two East-Indiamen, and a number of vessels from the West-Indies, Oporto, &c. but last from Plymouth and Falmouth.

Certain accounts are received, that Paul Jones is again in St George's channel with five ships of war (two French, one Spaniard, and two Americans.) Captain Waldegrave is said to be appointed Commodore of the squadron that is going in pursuit of that Renegado.

The tobacco trade, between America and Europe, is now carried on in small fleets of ten to thirty ships in a fleet, generally armed and well manned. A great number of these vessels have arrived in the ports of Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, and it is a little remarkable that only two have been captured during the year 1780.

Letters received last night from Bristol advise, that the riots there, in consequence of the election, are of the most alarming nature, and that not a night passes but several people on either side are cut and mangled in a very cruel manner.

The electioneering riots at Coventry were not abated yesterday morning, when a gentleman set off from thence express to town.

At the close of the poll this day at three o'clock for members for this city, the numbers stood as follow:

For Alderman Hayley	3464
Kirkman	3213
Bull	2560
Newnham	2551
Sawbridge	2353
Clark	1513

This day at the close of the poll for the city and liberty of Westminster, the numbers were:

Admiral Rodney	4230
The Hon. C. Fox	3805
Lord Lincoln	3070

In consequence of an exertion made by the Earl of Lincoln and his friends, a question was determined by the High Bailiff, which fully establishes the right of the Dissenters to vote at this election; and take their oaths by the holding up of the hand, agreeable to the form used in Scotland. This indulgence was found, on investigation, to be founded on equity and good sense.

On Tuesday night, at a meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, held at the George, near Ratcliff-highway, Thomas Scott, Esq; in the chair, a motion being made, that John Wilkes and George Byng, Esqrs. be recommended to be chosen Representatives at Brentford this day, Mr Draper arose, and in the presence of these two gentlemen, declared, with great freedom, his reasons why the former ought not to be returned to Parliament. His principal objections were, that he had not only silently permitted the repeal of the acts against Popery to pass, but had likewise opposed the Protestant petitions for a repeal, or modification of that repeal, regardless of the wishes of many of his constituents; also his treatment of Mr Alderman Bull.

Mr Wilkes exculpated himself on the ground of universal toleration, observing that he had read as much on religious subjects as any gentleman present, though perhaps he did not know so much; but all that he could gather from them was this, "That we should love one another as brethren." He wished, therefore, to put an end to all persecution whatsoever, and that the lenity and mildness of the Church of England should gain over to her interest Dissenters of all denominations. Upon this principle he had acted in the present case, according to the best of his judgment, as a friend to trade and manufactures: However, if he was wrong, he must take the liberty to blame his constituents more than himself. Situated as they are, so near the scene of action, and having knowledge of what passes, it is their duty to themselves and their country, whenever any important point is agitating in Parliament, to call a general meeting, to deliberate, debate, and resolve upon it; and whatever their resolutions may be, when communicated to him, they are to be the rule of his conduct; they have a right to sit in Parliament themselves, and nothing prevents it but their numbers; for this reason only, they depute two representatives to be their voice, and deliver their sentiments, as if present there; and he wished to hear the old language of representatives revived, "I dare not decide on such an important matter, until I have consulted my constituents." This, he said, should be the rule of his conduct, if chosen into the new Parliament; expressing a wish that it might be but of one year's duration, but if for six or seven, it should be the same.

Mr Byng, in a few words, assented. Mr Draper, in a very able reply, made a distinction between such persecution as the Papists exercise against Protestants, and that wholesome and necessary restraint that Protestants ought to put upon Papists, to prevent their corrupting our young people with principles inimical to every idea of our civil and religious liberty. It was a well supported argument on both sides. The result was, the motion being seconded and put, it was carried unanimously in favour of the two candidates.

This day came on at Brentford, the election of 2 members to represent the county of Middlesex in the ensuing Parliament, when John Wilkes and George Byng, Esqrs. were chosen without opposition.

Mr Keppel has, it is said, accepted of an invitation of the county meeting of Surry, is now canvassing, and meets with great success.

We can assure the public, that no franks, either of Peers or Members of the House of Commons, can pass free before the 21st instant September, being 40 days before the meeting of the new Parliament, (vide 5th of Geo. III. chap. 25.) when it will be necessary for every Lord and Member to notify afresh to the Post-Master General the names of those who they chuse should receive news-papers under their address.

The general election will perhaps plead an excuse for the supineness of Government in regard to the operations against the enemy, though the dissolution of Parliament is a measure of their own, and might have been deferred two or three months, a period which would have been more favourable to the public exigences than the present.

Among the different hand-bills of the several candidates for the city of London, the lottery-scheme of Nicholson and Co. was delivered. A liveryman receiving the same, went to the hustings to poll, and, after being sworn, offered his suffrage to Mr Nicholson only; but on being informed there was no such Candidate, he declared he would vote for no other person, as he was the best friend he ever saw; for in the last lottery he bought a ticket of him, which was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

A correspondent has favoured us with an election anecdote, from whose veracity we cannot doubt of its authenticity:—A few weeks previous to the late dissolution, Lord Howe repaired to Lincoln, and made an offer of his services to represent them in the ensuing parliament; meeting with some encouragement from a few interested mercenaries, his Lordship was induced to begin a general canvass, as soon as his intentions were known, the whole body of electors, the more publickly to express their detestation of the proceedings of some late commanders in America, dressed up two Asses, in a naval and military uniform; the latter of which was distinguished with a star and a red ribbon, but placed about the most ignominous part of the *beast*; they paraded round the town hall with drums and fifes, which had such an effect upon the noble canvasser, as to make him haul out a signal for a precipitate retreat.

MEMBERS *elected for the ensuing* PARLIAMENT.

Aldborough, Yorkshire. Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. and Charles Mellish, Esq.
Ashburton. Charles Bone, and Robert Palk, Esqrs.
Bath. Hon. Mr Pratt, and Mr Moysey.
Beverley. Sir James Pennyman, Bart. and Evelyn Anderdson, Esq.
Boroughbridge. Anthony Eyre, and Charles Ambler, Esqrs.
Bridgewater. Hon. Anne Poulett, and Benjamin Allen,
Bristol. Mr Brickdale, and Sir Harry Lippincott.
Buckingham. James Grenville, jun. and R. Aldworth Neville, Esqrs.
Buckinghamshire. Earl Verney, and Thomas Grenville, Esq.
County of Essex. John Luther, and T. Berney Brampton, Esqrs.
Chester. Thomas Grosvenor, and Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esqrs.
Cricklade. Paul Benfield, and John Macpherson, Esqrs.
Dartmouth. Lord Howe, and Mr Holdsworth.
Exeter. Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, and John Baring, Esq.
Eye. R. Burton Philipson, and A. J. Skelton, Esqrs.
Hedon. Christopher Atkinson, and William Chaytor, Esqrs.
Horsham in Sussex. Mr Wallace, the Attorney General, and Lord Lewisham.
Ipswich. Thomas Staunton, and Wm. Wolaston, Esqrs.
Leicester. Hon. Booth Grey, and J. Darker, Esq.
Lymington. Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. and Tho. Dummer, Esq.
Milbourne Port. E. A. Medlycott, and John Townson, Esqrs.
Northampton. Lord Althorp, and George Rodney, Esq.
Norwich. Sir Harbord Harbord, and Edward Bacon, Esq.
Nottingham. Robert Smith, and Daniel Parker Coke, Esqrs.
Oxford University. Sir William Dolben, Bart. and Francis Page, Esq.
Rye. Hon. T. Onslow, and William Dickenson, Esq.
Sandwich. Philip Stephens, Esq; and Sir Richard Sutton.
Southampton. John Fuller, and John Fleming, Esqrs.
Southwark. Sir Richard Hotham, and Nathaniel Polhill Esq.
Tiverton. Sir John Duntze, and John E. Wilmot, Esq.
Totnes. Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart. and Launcelot Browne, Esq.
Westbury, in Wiltshire. John Whally Gardiner, and Samuel Estwick, Esqrs.
York. Lord John Cavendish, and Cha. Turner, Esq.

The London, Brand, from Milford, is arrived at Madeira.

The Campbell, Sutherland, from Tobago is arrived at Bristol; she sailed with the fleet from St Kitt's the 1st of August, and parted company nine days ago in a gale of wind.

Captain Eden, of the Enterprize, spoke with the outward-bound fleet for New-York on the 9th of August, in lat. 44. N. 30. W. all well.

The Jupiter privateer of Bristol, has taken the Lively of 12 guns and 33 men, with 96 hogsheads of tobacco and 1 hogshead of fur, from Maryland, bound for Boudeaux.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Aug. 15.

"This morning arrived a Portuguese brig from Eustatia, and brings us the agreeable news of three French line of battle ships, and a large armed vessel, being brought in there by two of our largest vessels, and a frigate; a person of my acquaintance was on board them; this may be depended on."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Aug. 28.

"Before the arrival of the King in Silesia, an order was read in all the pulpits, forbidding the presenting of any petitions to his Majesty during his stay in that province, on any account whatsoever. This prohibition was rendered necessary by the importunities to which the King was exposed, since the striking decree he gave in the affair of the miller Arnold. Nevertheless it appears, that the latter has still some reason to complain, for when the King set out the 15th instant for Silesia, Arnold's wife placed herself on his passage, near Crossen, and presented him with some fruits and a petition to inform him, that the ancient Councellor of Gersdorff, Lord of the manor where the mill is situated, had again cut off the water, which was the object of the former complaint. The King heard the woman with great affability.

Extract of a letter from Hague, Sept. 8.

"We are assured, that the naval forces which the three United Northern Powers will have in the Channel will consist of 44 ships, which will be divided into several squadrons and sail different ways. Russia furnishes fifteen sail of the line, and six frigates, and Denmark and Sweden each ten sail; but how many the United Provinces will furnish, and when their quota will sail, is not yet known.

"The Portuguese Ambassador to this Court has received his letters of recall, being appointed to fill that charge at the Court of London. It is not yet known who will replace that gentleman here.

"The letters from Paris are full of accounts of the last great stroke obtained by the taking of the English outward bound East and West-India ships. They promise themselves every advantage by this capture.

"The Prince of Orange was much pleased with the experiment tried at Scheveningen, of some cannon on a new construction, which were to carry their balls through the two sides of the hull of a ship erected for that purpose on the coast, which they did with great ease, and fell a considerable distance further.

"The Prince returns to Loo this evening, and it is said the King of Sweden will dine with the illustrious Orange family on Sunday next, and stay two days at Loo; then his Majesty will come to the Hague, and spend two days there also; after which he will go to Amsterdam, and from thence to the Texel, where a frigate waits to carry him to his own kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Dover, Sept. 12.

"A row-boat manned with nine English and two Irish men from Dunkirk, being yesterday perceived from the hills by Lieutenant Dovers of the navy, was immediately pursued in the Revenge row-boat, Capt Hubbard, of this port, and taken after a smart resistance; the boat was sunk, but the prisoners were all brought on shore this morning."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 12.

"This morning sailed the following ships on a cruize, viz. Britannia, 100 guns, Admiral Darby, Capt Bradley; Victory, 100 guns, Admiral Drake, Capt Clayton; Royal George, 100 guns, Admiral Rosk, Capt Bourmaster; Barfleur, of 98 guns, Hill; Alexander, Longford; Cumberland, Peyton; Courageux, Mulgrave; Edgar, Elliot, Invincible, Saxton; and Monarch, Duncan, of 74 guns; Emerald, Marshall, and Alarm, Pearson, of 32 guns; Champion, Hamilton, of 24 guns; with the Pluto, Lightning, Incendiary, Firebrand, and Harpy fireships.

"The above are to be joined by the following ships at Plymouth and Torbay, viz. the Prince George, Duke, Queen, Formidable, Union, Ocean, Namur, Princess Amelia, Gibraltar, Foudroyant, Alfred, Canada, Formidable, Defence, Marlborough, Valiant, Dublin, Bellona, Princess, Bienfaisant, Nonsuch, Inflexible, Prince William, Buffalo, Minerva, and Fox.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Sept. 13.

"Yesterday morning the remainder of the fleet under the command of Admiral Darby, Chief in Command, got under way and fell down to St Helen's; they did not come there, as was expected, but put immediately to sea, so that Spithead is exceeding thin indeed.

"Arrived at Spithead last night about nine o'clock, the Spinks, 20 gun ship, from Sir George Rodney in the West Indies, with dispatches which the officer posted away immediately.

"Remain at Spithead several frigates, and the Hero Oak armed ship with Admiral Pye's flag on board.

"Another ship arrived at Spithead last night, but cannot get her name this post."]

An Anecdote of Stephen Fox, the late Lord Holland.

At the time Lord Holland was looked upon to be the fattest man in England, he went one night to the theatre, in company with the sprightly George Selwyn, to see Macklin perform Shylock. As men of taste, they attended to the venerable muse of Shakespeare with due respect till the trial scene, when the Jew demands a pound of flesh, as the only penalty he will take for the forfeiture of his bond. Now, Stephen, said Selwyn, you have found out your man at last; go no more to the Alley in search of money lending Jews; for if this fellow will give you a thousand pounds for a pound of flesh, let him cut away, pound after pound; he'll be ruined before he can come near your heart.

The proceedings of the General Court Martial, held on the 15th of last month at Plymouth dock for the trial of Lieutenant Hardyman of the 97th of foot upon four several articles of charge exhibited against him by Major Dupaux of the said regiment, which, together with the opinion of the Court Martial upon each article hereunto annexed, having been laid before the King, and his Majesty having been pleased to signify his approbation of the said Court Martial, whereby Lieutenant Hardyman is acquitted of each article of charge, it is ordered that he be immediately taken out of arrest, and restored to his duty in the regiment.

Copy of the charges exhibited against Lieutenant HARDYMAN *by Major* DUSSAUX.

1. Of unmilitary conduct towards him in the execution of his office; by neglecting, and upon application refusing, to deliver to him an account of money entrusted to him by the late Lieutenant Sutherland.

2. Practising under-hand means, and using inflammatory expressions tending to excite dangerous dissensions in the regiment.

3. By defrauding the heirs of Lieutenant Sutherland of several necessaries entrusted to him by Lieutenant Sutherland.

4. And of charging in the company's books several soldiers of Captain Blackly's company more than the real price for their necessaries.

SENTENCE.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence brought to prove the charge against Lieutenant Hardyman with what he had said, and the evidence he has adduced in his defence, are of opinion that Lieutenant Hardyman is not guilty of the first part of the charge, viz.

Unmilitary conduct towards him in the execution of his office, as Lieutenant Hardyman conceived he had no account to settle with the Major after he had by his order delivered up the accounts of his company to Lieutenant Watson.

The Court do likewise acquit Lieutenant Hardyman of the second part, viz.

Of practising underhand means and using inflammatory expressions, tending to excite dangerous dissentions in the regiment.

The Court honourably acquits Lieutenant Hardyman of the 3d part of the charge, viz.

Of defrauding the heirs of Lieutenant Sutherland of several necessaries entrusted to him by Lieutenant Sutherland.

The Court find, there is a difference between the merchants charges and the like sums for necessaries set down in the Company's books; but, as it also appears that Lieutenant Hardyman did not know the merchants prices when he put down the sums in the book, but did it from a serjeant's accounts of former charges for the same articles, and that Lieutenant Hardyman told Captain Blackly he had set those sums from Serjeant Bullard's report, intending to correct them when he received the merchants prices; they therefore find Lieutenant Hardyman guilty of inaccuracy in his accounts, but acquit him most honourably of any design whatever of fraud.

His Majesty having also specified his approbation of the opinion of the said General Court Martial in acquitting William George of the 97th regiment of foot, who was tried for insulting and abusing, when centinel, Joseph Taylor, a private soldier in the Somerset regiment of militia; the said charge from a contradiction of the evidence not appearing to them to be clearly proved, it is therefore ordered, that the prisoner be released from his present confinement.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 14.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto New Ann. 59¾ a ¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 61¾ a ¼.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 61¼ a ¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 11 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11¼ disc.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 76¾.
Ditto 1778, 12¾.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, pars
South Sea Stock, shut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 14.

"Every thing in the metropolis is at present so absorbed in electioneering matters, that every other subject seems in a manner entirely forgotten. America is as little thought of as if no such place existed; and, if reports may be credited, not only the Ministry, but the Sovereign himself, is heartily tired of the war against that unhappy country. Those who affect, and are thought to be in the secrets of Government, make no scruple of declaring, that no further efforts are to be made towards the subjugation of the Colonies.

"The election for representatives of this city will end to-morrow. It is at present very uncertain who will be the successful candidates. There is no doubt but that Messr. Hayley and Kirkman will be returned; but which two out of the Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, and Newnham will be chosen, is very hard to guess. The friends of each of these gentlemen are moving heaven and earth in their favour; and, this evening, letters were received in town, that Mr Kirkman lay at the point of death at Margate; while others reported, that the Alderman was actually dead.

"Mr Seawen, one of the late members for the county of Surry, has declined offering his services again; in consequence of which Admiral Keppel has been invited by many respectable freeholders to stand a candidate with Sir Joseph Mawbey. The Admiral has met with a great number of promises on the occasion, but does not intend to try the strength of his interest on a poll, unless a very large majority of the freeholders shall be found in his interest on the canvas he intends to make.

"Letters in town are full of the riots at many places where elections are going on. At Bristol, the greatest disorders and outrages are every night committed by the partizans of the several candidates; and, what adds to the misfortune, they are likely to continue for eighteen or nineteen days, as the poll cannot close while a single voter remains to poll. Mr Cruger and Mr Brickdale are expected to be chosen. At Coventry, the riots are still worse, occasioned by the voters and inhabitants distinguishing themselves by the names of Churchmen and Presbyterians; the latter are headed by Sir Thomas Halifax and Mr Rogers, bankers of this city, and the former by Mr Yeo and Col. Holroyd.

"Mr Fox still continues to keep about seven hundred a-head, on the poll for Westminster, of Lord Lincoln, though the Noble Lord does not give up the most sanguine expectations of success. His friends yesterday endeavoured to prevail upon Mr Rodney, to relinquish all pretensions on the part of his father, in order to secure his election, but without effect, as Mr Fox's friends make it a point to vote jointly with him and Sir George; every exertion is however made to bring Lord Lincoln in, and, if we can believe those who are not apt to deviate from the truth, from ten to fifteen pounds are given for a single vote.

"Notwithstanding all the means that have been taken to rouse the electors of Great Britain to a sense of their own honour, and the interest of the State, bribery and corruption has not made less way at the present general re-election than at any former one. The fact is, any one, however infamous in his character, or mercenary in his principles, may, with 3000 l. properly applied, obtain a seat in Parliament. As a proof of this, Mr L——d, the person who acted so principal a part in the catastrophe of Lord Pigot at Madras, has got himself returned for C——, a burgh that is always sold to the highest bidder, and which has returned another Nabob with Mr P——d.

"Such is the versatility of the world, that no more is said of Lord George Gordon than if no such person had ever lived in the world. That unfortunate young Nobleman is still kept a close prisoner, and passes most of his time in perusing the State Trials. Nothing can be done with him till the first day of next term."

Mrs Makgill of Kemback was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday morning, at Kemback-House.

Mrs Waucnope of Niddry died at Bath the 10th curt.

Upon Sunday the 17th current died here, Mrs Katharine Weir, relict of John Eockhart, Esq; of Cleghorn.

Saturday last, came on the election for the county of Stirling, when Thomas Dundas, Esq; of Castlecary, was unanimously elected their Representative in the ensuing Parliament.

On Saturday last, Robert Whyte, Esq; present Provost of Kirkcaldy, was unanimously chosen delegate for that burgh. This fixes the election for that district in favour of Mr Henderson, as Kirkcaldy is the returning burgh, and Mr Oswald the delegate for Eurastilland, and Mr Whyte, are both in his interest.

This day, Mr Miller gave a most sumptuous entertainment to his friends, in the Assembly Hall.

Some inaccuracies having crept into the speech delivered by Mr Miller, inserted in our paper of Saturday last, the public may depend that a genuine copy, authorised by him, will be given in our next.

We were mistaken, it seems, in our last, with regard to the Deacon chosen by the Incorporation of Goldsmiths. Mr Archibald Ochiltree was elected by the majority. But Mr James Hewit being chose by the party whose leet was sustained by the Council, it is generally believed, will still be received by them as the Deacon.

The rich Spanish ship, mentioned in our last, as having been brought into the Clyde, by the Bellona privateer, proves only to be a Spanish packet-boat, with only fifty hands on board. Her cargo will not, therefore, turn out so well as was expected. Twelve of the West India ships are arrived in the Clyde.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 7.

"On Tuesday last, the aggregate body of the citizens of Dublin, in a most numerous and respectable assembly, and with a firmness and unanimity that reflect on them the highest honour, honestly discharged their duty to their insulted country, by resolutions of a non-importation and non-consumption agreement, of addressing his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament of this kingdom, and of returning thanks to those corps of Volunteers who nobly stood forth to express their sentiments of inconsistent, treacherous, and most impolitic measures.

"From the dawning of this great business, in which the welfare of the nation is deeply concerned, the English Minister may learn a lesson, which, however trite, he seems yet to be a stranger to—that "honesty is the best policy," and that *chicanery*, *knavery*, and *duplicity* shall never be offered, unpunished, as an insult to the understandings of the Irish merchants. The aggregate body of citizens have thus laid a corner stone, whereon may be raised a monument, if the merchants in general, of this kingdom, are not wanting to themselves, that will be an eternal disgrace to all the advisers of some late unpopular measures, and an ever towering pillar of fame, honour, and glory, to all spirited opponents. On this, and this alone, depends, whether we shall have a REAL or *nominal* Free Trade.

"Every coffee-room, tavern, and porter-house in town, swarm with Castle emissaries of various degrees and abilities, who are throwing out their little acquired lessons, in order to obstruct the execution of the late spirited and decisive resolutions of our aggregate body of merchants and Citizens. One moment they tell us, that England will retaliate the non-importation; next, that no city in Ireland will pursue the example of the metropolis. As to the former hackneyed threat, the absurdity of it has been over and over demonstrated by many able writers. In respect to the latter circumstance, as we do not think any of such emissaries either conjurers or prophets, we advise them to have a little patience, and to be so kind as to let the several cities speak for themselves. This advice may save them an occasion of blushing for their falsehoods, and the ridicule of being pointed out as false prophets.

"It is a certain fact, that the Parliament of this kingdom will shortly share the same fate of dissolution as that of England. It is a measure laid down by the British Minister and the new Viceroy, that a new Parliament shall be called together, to support the present system of government. This measure, now in agitation, is to be adopted with the hopes of taking the nation by surprise; and that, by precipitating an immediate election, Administration may obtain their faithful, pliant representatives. The people are therefore cautioned against this scheme; the means of redress are in their power; and the common interests of every freeman and freeholder in Ireland, is to defend their liberty, commerce, and constitution, from the corrupt and innovating hands of misrepresentatives. The power of the House of Commons should be limited by the general rules of natural justice, and the welfare of the community; otherwise any branch of the legislature may unite to dissolve the constitution, freedom, and commerce of Ireland."

MUSSELBURGH ASSEMBLY.

There is to be an ASSEMBLY at Musselburgh, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, beginning at Seven o'clock.

TICKETS, price Half a Crown, to be had at Mr Smith's as usual.

Dalmeny, 28th August 1780.

This day, the School of Dalmeny was examined by a respectable company of gentlemen, and ministers, from the neighbourhood. The boys of the several classes acquitted themselves much to the credit of their masters, and the satisfaction of all present, being well founded in the principles of Latin and English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c. And therefore, we the subscribers, cannot but recommend Mr Davidson, as a person who deserves the great encouragement he has already met with, both for his care in teaching, and the attention he pays to the health and morals of his pupils.

As the village of Dalmeny is universally considered to enjoy a most healthy air, as well as beautiful situation, we would farther particularly recommend that place to parents who propose sending their children for education to the country.

(Signed) ARCH. MACAULAY, JOHN RITCHIE, GEORGE ELLIS, T. ROBERTSON } Ministers.

An ASSISTANT is WANTED to the School of Dalmeny. A young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the *English Language*, so as to teach it *Grammatically*; who can write well himself, and teach writing properly, and has a competent knowledge in Arithmetic and Church-music, by applying to Mr Davidson, will find suitable encouragement.

*** None need apply who are married, or intend the ministry.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

FOR the information of your numerous readers, who will no doubt be a good deal puzzled what to think of the proceedings of the Town Council of Edinburgh, with regard to the election of a member of Parliament for this city, especially as both parties are so confident of having acted properly, I hope you will indulge me with a few words on that subject.

I must own, I acknowledge myself, at present, one of those who doubt the legality of the meeting on Wednesday night, which appointed the day of election, as well as that on Saturday, which elected Mr Miller. I may be wrong, and shall be open to conviction. The grounds of my opinion rest upon the following clause in the act of the Burgh 1—[" And also finds, decerns, and declares, That the right of " calling the Council, Ordinary and Extraordinary, belongs " to the Provost or Preses of the Meeting; and upon execution returned of the members being summoned by the " said Provost or Preses his order, thirteen of the Ordinary, " *and* seventeen of the Extraordinary Council, may proceed " and act in the same manner as if all the members were " present: But if the Provost or Preses shall happen to neglect, or shall refuse to call a Council on Wednesday, *the* " *Ordinary Council day*, a majority of the *said* Council may, " forty-eight hours before the *ordinary* and *stated* time of " meeting, require the aforesaid Provost or Preses, under " form of instrument, to call a Council, and, upon his refusal or neglect, to comply with the demand so made, the " majority of the said Council may meet on the said *usual* " and *stated* time, and proceed to do business."]

From this clause, I think, it is pretty evident, that there must be *thirteen* of the Ordinary Council present before they can proceed to do the business of the Ordinary Council, and *seventeen* must be present before they can enter upon the business where Extraordinary Counsellors have, by the act, a title to vote, that is, in all cases where the revenue of the burgh is to be disposed of above twenty pounds.

Now, Sir, it is self-evident, and will not be disputed, that there were not above *ten* members of the Ordinary Council present at either of the Councils above alluded. How then could they proceed, *legally*, to do any business?—It may likewise be observed, that it is only in the event of the Provost's neglecting, or refusing to call a Council on Wednesday, *the Ordinary Council Day*, that the majority of the *said* Council are to require the Provost, or Preses, under form of instrument, to call such Council, upon whose refusal they have a power to meet and proceed to business.

I have already said that I am open to conviction; and shall therefore be happy to see this matter cleared up by some of your correspondents more versant in the practice observed on similar occasions, than,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

NEUTER.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM.

I mind langsyne, in boyish game,
The lucky number *Seven*
Revers'd oft FORTUNE'S fickle beam;
For *Seven dings Eleven*.

Yet, stranger things have come about,
Which but last week were seen;
For, at the game of *In* or *Out*,
Did *Seven ding Thirteen*.

W.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 15.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Bear,	14 6	14 0	13 8
Oats,	11 3	10 6	8 6
Pease,	9 0	8 6	7 0

FASQUE, *in Mearns, September 16. 1780.*

To the GENTLEMEN FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of KINCARDINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THURSDAY the 28th of this month being the day fixed for the election of a Member to serve in Parliament, I beg leave to acquaint you of it; and after returning you my sincere thanks for the honour you have already done me, to solicit the further favour of your votes and interests on that day.

The shortness of the intervening time will, I hope, apologize for my not personally paying my respects to such Gentlemen as do not reside within the county, which was very much the wish of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very much obliged and very obedient humble servant,

A. GORDON.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following character of Lord Carliſle, who is talked of as ſucceſſor of the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—The Earl of Carliſle was born in the year 1749; his Lordſhip poſſeſſes as much claſſical knowledge as any nobleman in the kingdom; along with this, he has given proofs of his underſtanding, and an elegance of compoſition not to be equalled by any but the late Lord Cheſterfield. His inimitable tranſlation of DANTE, and ſome original poetical pieces, do as much honour to his taſte as his genius. If he poſſeſſes a foible, it is carrying the fine gentleman to an exceſs. He dreſſes in a ſtyle which would border on the *petit maitre*, but that is a delicacy which is paſſed over, from the recollection that his ſpirit is unqueſtionable, and his diſpoſition manly. His mode of living is princely and magnificent. He loves the fine arts, and cheriſhes them; he diſtinguiſhes merit, and encourages it. His anſwer to the challenge of the Marquis de la Fayette, in America, is a monument of his coolneſs and good ſenſe. He told that hair-brained Quixotte, that his ſituation precluded him from ſuch a meeting; but that if he conſidered his national honour any way injured, it could be better determined between Admirals Byron and d'Eſtaing, than between the Marquis de la Fayette, and one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the DEATH *of a* CANARY BIRD.

Beneath a neighbouring laurel,
Sacred to the
God of Song,
Lie the inanimate remains of the
Unfortunate Dick,
Beloved alive,
In death regretted.
The limits of my page
Forbid me to enumerate
His many excellencies:
His ſong,
Inimitable,
Was the inſpiration of
Apollo,
Whoſe favourite he was.
His deſcent
Was noble,
(Beyond the vulgar race);
From a long line of anceſtors,
For many generations
Peaceable poſſeſſors of
The Canary Iſles.
Uncertain lot of
Mortality!
Their deſcendants fell a prey to
Cruelty and ambition.
Proud man!
Diſdain not to learn,
From his example,
A leſſon of reſignation,
And to bear
The reverſe of fortune
With patience and heroiſm equal to his.
Though his ſpecies declared him
The child of liberty,
His cruel deſtiny
Forbad him the enjoyment.
Cloſely immured
Within the narrow limits of
One foot diameter,
He repined not
In ſullen ſilence;
But, grateful,
Raiſed his cheering note
To the careful provider of his
Daily pittance;
Who, in teſtimony of the regard he bore
Him living,
And, in remembrance of
His engaging qualities,
Compoſed this inſcription for
His urn.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 16—18.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Belonging to.*	*Maſters,*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Induſtry,	Anſtruther,	Miller,	Dunbar,	grain.
Nelly,	Kirkcaldy,	Bell,	Glaſgow,	logwood.
Brotherly Love,	Dover,	Sampſon,	Wiſbith,	grain.

COME INTO HARBOUR,

The Reſolution of Folkſtone, Smith, from Fluſhing, with ſpirits, tea, and tobacco; a prize to the Royal Charlotte, and Royal George, Exciſe cutters. And,

The Retaliation of and from Philadelphia, Killock, with tobacco, &c. a prize to the Apollo and Pegaſus frigates.

DUNBEATH MARKET.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the market of Dunbeath, in the county of Caithneſs, which was formerly in uſe to take place the firſt Tueſday of November (old ſtyle) yearly, at the water ſide of Dunbeath, is for the future to hold the ſame day, on the Muir below Torimore of Dunbeath, about five hundred yards from the old market place, as being much more convenient than the former ſituation both for the lieges and the proprietor.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JOHN ROBERTSON of Straloch are requeſted to meet by themſelves, or others properly authoriſed to act for ſuch as cannot attend, at the houſe of Mrs Sutors, vintner, Blair of Gowrie, on the 24th of October firſt, by ten o'clock forenoon.——N. B. Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by Private Agreement,

The good American armed Brigantine the RETALIATION, burden about One Hundred and Fifty Tons more or leſs, a prize to his Majeſty's ſhips Pegaſus, Apollo, and Seaford, with all her guns, powder, ſhot, ammunition, and about 15 tons pigg iron, for baleſt; her ſails and furniture complete, and well found in every reſpect; may be put to ſea without any expence. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, ſails remarkably well, was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Pegaſus (coppered) after a chace of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia. Her upper-works of pine, the reſt of live-oak, mulberry, and mahogany, is pierced for 16 guns, has only at preſent 12 four pounders mounted on exceeding good carriages. She takes the ground well.

The Retaliation is now lying in the harbour of Leith, where ſhe may be ſeen. For further particulars apply to Mr John Thomſon jun. agent victualer at Leith, who has power to diſpoſe of her.

N. B. If the Retaliation is not ſold by private agreement before Saturday, ſhe will be ſold by public roup on Thurſday the 28th betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, in Mrs Ritchie's on the ſhore of Leith.

THE ORIGINAL

LICENSED STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

By Authority of Parliament.

LOTTERY TICKETS, in Whole, and divided into SHARES,

SOLD BY

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

At his TOY-SHOP, Front of the Exchange, firſt door above the entry: Where the buſineſs has been conducted with the ſtricteſt honour for many years, and an exact Regiſter is kept of the drawing.—Tickets regiſtered at 6 d. each No. and the earlieſt notice ſent of their drawing.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
100	—	100	—	10,000
360	—	50	—	18,000
15,500	—	20	—	310,000
16,021	Prizes			L. 460,000
	Firſt drawn ticket for the firſt ſix days, 500l. each,			3,000
	Firſt ditto for the next ſix days, 1000l. each,			6,000
	Firſt ditto for the 15th and 17th days, 2000 l. each,			4,000
	Firſt ditto for the 18th and 20th days, 3000 l. each,			6,000
	The laſt drawn ticket,			1,000
31,979	Blanks.			
48,000	Tickets, (Not two blanks to a prize)			L. 480,000

Preſent Price of Shares, ſtamped at the Bank of England,

Half,	L. 6 17 6	Eighth,	L. 1 15 0
Quarter,	3 9 6	Sixteenth,	0 17 6

The prizes to be paid in full, without any deduction.

N. B. No perſon can now ſell or deal in tickets in any manner of way, without firſt taking out a licence, which coſts 50 l. under the forfeit of 100 l. for every offence; nor is it in the power of any Lottery-office office to licence another.—Lottery begins drawing the 16th November.

Commiſſions, poſt paid, immediately anſwered.

☞ Mr. JOHNSTON has juſt got home an Aſſortment of very neat FOWLING PIECES, Tower-proof barrels, London made, with Silver, Steel, Pinchbeck, and Braſs Mounting, of which a ſecond proof may be made, if deſired; and a few ſmall GUNS for Boys; and ſome Guns and Bayonets, with Belts, Cartouch-box, &c.

A freſh Cargo of very fine GUN-POWDER, and the much approved PATENT SHOT, and beſt common Lead; Powder Flaſks, Shot Bags, Fowling Nets, Flints, and every other article of Sportſmen's Tackle, at the loweſt prices.

A neat aſſortment of UMBRELLAS, both Oil Cloth and Silk.

N. B. Great choice of Jewellery Goods, Toys, and Hardware of all kinds. Silver plate ſold or exchanged on the moſt reaſonable terms.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Greenland Company's Office at Dunbar, on Thurſday the 12th October next, at twelve o'clock noon,

About FIFTY TONS WHALE OIL, and TWO TONS and a HALF of WHALE BONE, of this year's fiſhing.

The conditions of the roup to be ſeen immediately before the ſale begins.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of David Methven, vintner in Cupar Fife, upon Thurſday the 21ſt September current, at twelve o'clock noon preciſely,

ALL and haill theſe parts and portions of the Lands of LUTHRIE, belonging to William Boyd, portioner of Luthrie, lying in the pariſh of Creech and ſheriffdom of Fife, conſiſting of a tenement of houſes, or brew-ſtead, with malt-barn, kiln, coble, office-houſes, and yards adjacent: As alſo, that new houſe, conſiſting of two floors, garrets, and office houſes; together alſo with Twenty-five acres of land of the lands of Luthrie: As alſo, The Tack of the farm of Balmeadowſide, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Creech and ſheriffom of Fife, as poſſeſſed by the ſaid William Boyd, of which tack there are ſix years yet to run, from the term of Martinmas next, 1780. The ſaid farm is extenſive, and at preſent very low rented, and in exceeding good order, a great part of the lands having been lately laid down with lime, and a large field this year in ſummer fallow.

For particulars apply to the ſaid William Boyd, or to Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar Fife, who will ſhow the rental and progreſs of writs of the lands, with the tack of Balmeadowſide, and conditions of ſale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Mr Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, between twelve and two afternoon,

The OAK, ASH, and other WOODS, growing on the farms of Upper and Lower Garehallows near Dunoon, in Argyleſhire. Theſe woods are of twenty-two years growth, moſtly oak, of conſiderable extent, in excellent order, and in the moſt commodious ſituation for the market, being immediately on the Clyde, within ſix miles of Greenock.

They will be ſhown by Hugh Fraſer gardener, or Duncan M'Arthur ground-officer at Dunoon.

At the ſame time and place will be alſo ſold, the WOODS on the lands of Auchenlochen, Incons, and Caliph, in the pariſh of Kilman, lying on the coaſt of Argyleſhire, oppoſite to the iſland of Bute. Theſe woods conſiſt of Oak, Aſh, Birch, and Hazel; are extenſive; very convenient for the market, being on the ſea ſide, within about fifteen miles of the former; and will be ſhown by Archibald Stewart, ground-officer at Auchenlochan.

The SALMON FISHING near Dunoon, to be LET in tack. It has been fiſhed with great ſucceſs for ſeveral years paſt, and the ſalmon caught there are of the beſt quality, and of peculiar delicacy. Alſo the SLATE QUARRIES, which have formerly been wrought adjacent to Dunoon. The ſlates are of the beſt quality, and in an excellent ſituation for the market.

For further particulars enquire of John Moir writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

THE Ship WILLIAM of Leith, about 300 tons burden, built in Leith, and repaired thoroughly within theſe two years; ſheathed, and fit for the America, Weſt India, or Baltic trade; ſails very well, and is at preſent ready for ſea, being completely found.

Apply to John Jameſon and Co. or Captain Thomas Smith in Leith, who will treat with any perſon intending to purchaſe.

For KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

The Ship BIRD, John M'Donald Maſter, is now clear to take on board goods at GREENOCK, and will ſail by the 15th October.

The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, and to have men in proportion.—She is a fine ſhip, Philadelphia built, but five years old, ſails remarkably well, is ſheathed with copper, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to George Brown and Co. Glaſgow, or to Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

15th September 1780.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fiſhings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the firſt lying in the pariſh of Urr, and the other two in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Durham, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceaſed Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingſgrange.

The Lands of Kingſgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly groſs rent,	L. 530 17 3
And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths ſterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The ſtipend payable out of Grange is, in conſequence of a late augmentation,	L. 4 18 0
School ſalary,	0 14 11
	L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly ſtipend, in conſequence of a late augmentation,	L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.
They pay of ſchool ſalary.	0 18 5 8-12ths.
	L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemount pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of ſtipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of ſchool ſalary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; ſo that the proportion of the ſtipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of ſchool ſalary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold fee of a ſubject ſuperior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be expoſed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the firſt parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres moſtly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the ſecond, containing about 470 Scots acres moſtly arable, and are to be expoſed at 20 years purchaſe of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres moſtly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be expoſed at 20 years purchaſe of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleaſantly ſituated in the fineſt place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of ſalmon, within 14 meaſured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Haſs or Dalbeatie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the ſame. There is a neat ſmall manſion-houſe and office-houſes, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, beſides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, ſo are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a proceſs before the Court of Seſſion, ſo the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitſunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitſunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitſunday 1783 the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themſelves, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet, New-ſtreet; and copies of theſe particulars to be ſeen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often reſides at Grange, he will be ready to ſhow the eſtate to any intended purchaſer.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th day of November 1780, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the pariſh of Abdie, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. ſterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no ſtipend or ſchoolmaſter's ſalary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black ſoil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Alſo, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. Theſe lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. ſterling of feu-duty, and a converſion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 136 l. 7 s. 6 d. ſterling. They hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable ſoil, pleaſantly ſituated upon and near to the river Tay, oppoſite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the preſent tacks, few of which have above ſeven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the preſent rent.

The rental, conditions of ſale, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the 3d day of January next, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Glaſgow, at twelve o'clock mid-day, The LANDS and ESTATE after mentioned, in the following lots:

I. The Lands of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, and BLAIRS, comprehending 574 Engliſh acres of land. On this lot there is an excellent manſion-houſe, conſiſting of 13 fire-rooms, a good kitchen, and every other accommodation neceſſary for a family. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, commanding a very extenſive proſpect. The ſtables and offices are almoſt new, and very commodious; and the gardens, which are laid out with taſte, are in very good order. There is an exceeding good freeſtone quarry on this lot, and it entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification.

II. The Lands of COATDYKE, conſiſting of 26 Engliſh acres or thereby, lying at the eaſt end of the Monkland Canal.

III. The Lands of HOLE, conſiſting of about 44 Engliſh acres, with a Superiority, yielding a feu-duty of 4 l. Sterling yearly.

The whole of theſe lands lie within the pariſh of Old Monkland and ſhire of Lanark, the firſt lot ſeven miles, the ſecond lot eight miles, and the third lot four miles, all to the eaſtward of Glaſgow, to all which there is a toll-road, which is always kept in exceeding good order. The eſtate is well incloſed, and above 100 acres of the firſt lot planted with trees of different kinds, all in the moſt thriving conditions, with many ſerpentine walks running through theſe plantations, ſome of which are lined with beech hedges.

The Monkland Canal traverſes the eſtate; and as the whole grounds abound with thick ſeams of coal, lying near the ſurface, which can be readily and cheaply conveyed to Glaſgow by the Canal, the coal muſt ſoon yield a great annual profit.

There are already two coal-works going on the firſt lot, and in a moſt flouriſhing condition, and two more are ready for working.

For further particulars apply to Mr Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow; in the laſt of whoſe hands may be ſeen the progreſs of writs, conditions of ſale, and ſurveys of the ſeveral lots, and who will ſhow the lands to any gentleman intending to purchaſe; and a copy of the inventory of writs, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Trotter; to either of whom gentlemen intending to become purchaſers may apply for further particulars.

NOTA. In a future advertiſement the upſet prices will be mentioned; as alſo lot 1ſt may be divided, if intended purchaſers ſhall incline and deſire.

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